

WWI CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE BADGES

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Unlike previous books describing the badges worn by the CEF usually just a list of the numbered battalions this work attempts to place the badges in chronological order in which these were issued and worn.

To accomplish this it becomes necessary to follow the history of the Canadian Army over the course of WWI. From the inception of the first contingent at Camp Valcartier in August 1914 to the return of the Siberian Canadian Expeditionary force in 1919. At all times the Infantry Battalions were supported by Lines of Communication troops and Artillery Batteries. The CEF growing from a small rather disorganized organization to a huge extremely efficient fighting force.

On the outbreak of WWI Canada like the other countries of the British Empire offered their services to the Imperial Government initially offering to provide a (1st) Division that was immediately accepted. This was organized and sailed for England in October 1914. Even as the 1st Division was in formation the offer of a 2nd Division was made and accepted by the Imperial Forces. The 2nd Division sailed for England in the spring of 1915. Both of these divisions proceeded to the Western Front in 1915. At the end of 1915 a 3rd Division was formed from Canadian units in England these having continued to be raised and sent overseas and unlike the first two divisions that sailed for England fully formed. The 3rd Division also included the permanent force Royal Canadian Regiment that had served on garrison duty on Bermuda from August of 1914 and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, a privately financed unit raised in Canada from mainly expatriate British Servicemen in that served in the British Army until the fall of 1915. With the proposed raising of the 3rd Division the Canadian Corps was formed to co-ordinate operations. A 4th Division was raised in Canada in 1916 that proceeded to England in the fall of 1916. Almost simultaneously a fourth division had been raised from troops already in England. After the arrival of the 4th Division from Canada this was renumbered as the 5th Division and later was broken up and used as reinforcements. The 4th Division proceeded to France in early 1917.

This brief synopsis illustrates the complexity of compiling a logical chronology of when the various badges were issued. In addition many changes in the composition of the various infantry and artillery brigades over the course of the war adds a further layer of difficulty. Different orders were issued regarding the procurement and wearing of badges by Militia Headquarters in Canada, Canadian Expeditionary Forces Overseas Headquarters in London, England and at the Canadian Corps Headquarters in France these orders often being quite contradictory.

I have organized the listings in twelve sections

Section 1 The introduction to CEF Badges Including Army & Corps troops and generic Maple leaf badges.

Section 2 Administration (Includes H.Q., Clerks, Pay, Postal, Chaplains, Instructional Troops, Police, C.O.T.C., RMC, Infantry Training Brigades.)

Section 3 Cavalry (Including R.C.H.A.), Cyclists and Veterinary Corps

Section 4 Artillery includes Machine Gun, Trench Mortar batteries, Garrison & Siege, and Ordnance Corps

Section 5 Introduction to Infantry Divisions

Section 5 Part 1 1st Division

Section 5 Part 2 2nd Division

Section 5 Part 3 3rd Division (The 3rd Division also contains the Canadian Mounted Rifles)

Section 5 Part 4 4th Division

Section 5 Part 5 5th Division

Section 6 Canadian Engineers also includes Pioneers. Labour and Canadian Railway Troops

Section 7 Canadian Army Service Corps

Section 8 Canadian Army Medical Corps

Section 9 Canadian Forestry Corps

Section 10 Garrison and Reserve

Section 11 Auxiliary Services

Section 12 Numbered Infantry Battalion badges

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 1 - 10

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 11- 20

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 21 - 35

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 36 - 50

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 51- 75

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 76 100

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 101 - 125

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 126- 150

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 151- 175

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 176 - 205

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 206 - 235

Part 12 -Infantry Badges 236 - 260

Notes on the badges

The haste with which the 1st Contingent was raised and proceeded to England prevented any introduction of battalion pattern badges until after arrival in England. At Valcartier some soldiers of the first contingent were issued with General Service badges, other units apparently proceeded overseas without badges, and some battalions, raised almost exclusively by the larger urban militia regiments, initially wore regimental pattern badges. It was later as the old 'originals' were replaced by reinforcements that battalion badges were adopted to encourage esprit de corps.

The Montreal Daily Mail reported on 18th September 1914 "The Minister of Militia announced the Canadian Troops are to preserve their identification in Foreign Service. The units will be named the 1st Battalion Canada, 1st Field Battery Canada etc. The Cavalry and Permanent Force will retain their distinctive names. The badges used in the South African Campaign will again be used. The Maple Leaf will be the emblem badge, Canada will be worn on the shoulder." Although 1914 dated General Service badges were produced it is undetermined if these were produced prior to the October sailing of the 1st Contingent. The cost of the maple leaf cap, collars and shoulder titles was 10 cents per set and were available at public expense through Ordnance Stores. From the number of patterns and varieties it would appear that generic Maple leaf badges were issued for most, if not all, units of the CEF. Starting in 1915 the Government in addition to G.S. badges also provided shoulder strap numerals and letter designations, 'INF', CEF, CFA, CGA, etc.

All 1st Division regimental 'Battalion' pattern cap and collar badges, if worn, were purchased after arrival in England at unit expense. 'C' over numeral collar badges were purchased under authority of the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Expeditionary Forces Overseas with official funds replacing the 'General Service' maple leaf collars.

In Canada 'Battalion' pattern badges were adopted on the formation of the 2nd Division. The cost of these

was not provided from the public purse but from regimental or publicly provided funds. These often being provided by patriotic individuals, home cities and for units raised in BC apparently by the Province of British Columbia. In 1917 a major reorganization of the CEF took place and the Canadian Government, for the first time agreed to purchase battalion cap and collar badges for the units of the CEF at public expense. Also for the first time regimental cap badges for the Canadian Militia in Canada.

In the CEF files held in the Canadian Archives are the replies to a request from Canadian Corps 'Q' (Quartermaster) of August 19th 1917, which reads "With reference to you're A.O.D.S. 4/1 dated the 19th instant.- Attached hereto, please find Statement in duplicate, regarding the badges worn by the units of this Division, as requested in the above quoted letter." This request was made to all four of the infantry divisions serving in the Canadian Corps in France and lists the unit, maker, present possessor of dies, price paid per gross, and the annual requirements of badges. This information was requested as the Canadian Government had agreed in future to pay for battalion badges for the units of the CEF, the maker selected to supply these badges being J.W. Tiptaft and Son. Ltd. Prior to this, battalion pattern badges if worn, were purchased with regimental funds. From this historically important file we can identify who was the maker of each battalions badges in 1917. The fighting battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front used approximately 2000 sets of badges a year. 'Wastage' as casualties were called, ran at 10% per month for the duration of WWI and it was necessary to purchase new battalion badges for reinforcements arriving from England.

Although it is human nature for collectors to want to make attractive displays of matching sets of cap and collar badges this was seldom how the badges were actually issued or worn in the field. There are very few absolutes regarding the badges worn by the CEF in WWI the rare photograph below illustrates how the badges were usually worn in the field.

NCOs of the 3rd Siege Battery circa fall 1918



This identified photograph was presumably taken just after the signing of the Armistice and shows the typical wide variety of both dress and insignia that were actually worn by soldiers serving in the field. Note Sergeant F. Gillet (Top row 5th left) wears the Canadian seven button tunic with what appear to be the GS maple leaf collar badges. Other tunics are shown with either the roll top or stand up collar. Sgt. J.C. McCann (top row third from the left) wears the gor-blimy cap while some others wear the trench cap with the stiffening wire removed. The seated figure with a cane in the middle of the bottom row is Arthur Wellesley DeWolf who is wearing a shirt and tie. Appointed Battery Sergeant Major August 16th 1917 and promoted to Lieutenant on October 28th 1918, just days before the signing of the Armistice, his rank is

noted by the metal crowns on both sleeves. Battery Sergeant-Major W.J. Dalton (seated bottom left) wears a crown over the chevrons as does Staff Sergeant Leishman (standing extreme right.). Sergeant R.H. Beckett (kneeling bottom right) wears signaling flags over the chevron worn on right sleeve. (Sergeant Beckett arrived in the UK with the 3rd Siege Artillery December 28th 1915 and accompanied the battery to France June 16th 1916 where in January 1917 he completed the Signaler Course at Canadian Corps Headquarters being promoted to Corporal June 30th 1917 and to Sergeant August 25th 1917. Sergeant Beckett was awarded the Military Medal for Bravery in the Field on September 9th 1917. In 1918 after completing the advanced signaling course he received his First Class Signaler certification on November 15th 1918. It should also be noted that these siege artillery sergeants wear the metal field gun badges over the chevrons. Three sergeants wear the large numeral '3' over 'CGA' over curved 'Canada' title. Others the small single lower bar 'CGA' titles, others with just the 'Canada' titles these noted as straight, curved, solid GS pattern.

Manufacturers

The following list of known makers illustrates how extensive the manufacturing of C. E. F. badges was during 1914-1918 period. Many badges purchased by rural battalions were ordered from local tailors or jewelers the badges being made under license by firms with the heavy metal presses necessary used to make flatware and able to strike large numbers of badges. Examples include D.E. Black, Chauncy, Maybee's, Reynolds, Critchton's, Reesor, and Wheatley. These badges are often encountered with the names both companies on the reverse. In addition to the list below it is almost certain that other makers also produced badges for the CEF. During the course of WWI a number of makers were reorganized, merged or sometimes bought out. As an example badges by P.W.Ellis are found marked either 'P.W.Ellis & Co.' or 'Ellis Bros' and the firm of Birks being acquired by Dingwall of Winnipeg..

Known Canadian manufacturers or suppliers of CEF badges Include

Ash Bros (Edmonton?)
O.B. Allan
J.D. Bailey
Birks
D.E. Black
Brown
Caron Bros.
Chauncey Maybee's
F.W. Coates
A.B. Cook
Critchton's
D.R. Dingwall
Ellis
T.E. Eaton
G F. Hemsley
R.J. Inglis
Jacoby Bros. (Occasionally with Aladdin's lamp mark)
Jackson Bros. Edmonton
Kinnear & D'Esterre
Geo. H. Lees
Maybee's
Leo McCarthy Montreal (Bordon's Armoured Battery)
Patterson Bros.
D.A. Reesor
Reynolds
Roden Bros.
Rosenthal
Wm. Scully
Stanley & Aylward

Toronto Stamp & Stencil Works Ltd.
Wellings
Wheatley
T.Wibby Toronto (YMCA E.39-12)

Badges bearing J R. Gaunt & Son Ltd. (Montreal) makers tabs are pre WWI 'militia' badges. Although Gaunt maintained a sales offices in Montreal, the head office of the firm was located in London England, all badges were produced at their foundry in Birmingham. CEF badges are usually marked J.R. Gaunt London similar post WWI badges marked with the additional 'Made in England'..

Known United Kingdom manufacturers or suppliers of CEF badges include

The Army & Navy Society London
Wm. Anderson & Sons, Edinburgh (Hackles for the 13th and 42nd Battalions)
Sydney Baron, Folkstone
Botly & Lewis, Reading
Shirly Brooks, Woolich
Alfred Constantine, Birmingham
W.J. Dingley Birmingham, (listed as a Canadian maker in the Charlton Catalogue)
Elkington & Co.
Firmin & Son, London
H. Ford, London
A.W. Gamage, London
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., London
J.R Gaunt, London & Birmingham
Hicks & Son, London
Hobsons & Son, London
C.A. Hodgkinson, London
George Jamison & Sons. Aberdeen
Henry Jenkins & Son, Birmingham
The Jewelers Co. Haslemere
Marsh Bros., Birmingham
McDougall, London and Edinburgh
Miller Bros., London
Moore Taggart & Co., London (Glasgow)
Nicholson London
F.J. Reiche & Son., 74 Tontine St., Folkstone, England. (The name was later changed to Reid.)
H.B. Sale
Savoy Taylors Guild, London
Saqui, London
The Service Supply Company of Rochester Kent. Inadvertently listed as Rochester New York in the Charlton Catalogue
Smith and Wright, Birmingham
Strickland & Co., London
Stock & Bickle (YMCA badges)
J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd., Birmingham
Townshend, Birmingham
Twigg Birmingham
Vaughtons Ltd., Birmingham
Wheeler & Co., London
United Service Supply, London

Known French Manufacturer

Alex David, Paris

Fasteners and varieties

Although both 'fold over' tang or slide fasteners are encountered on Canadian made badges lugs were by far the most common fasteners used on CEF badges. Many distinctive patterns were used. A number of Canadian makers used flat stamped sheet copper or brass lugs, these include P.W. Ellis, Birks Jacoby Bros and Roden Bros. Others used either full or half round brass or copper wire. Even if not maker marked many Canadian and some English manufacturers can be identified by their distinctive pattern of lug fasteners. Unmarked badges can often be identified by comparing them to maker marked examples. Lugs were fixed in a N/S (top and bottom) or E/W (right and left) orientation., if known both varieties are listed.

D.R. Dingwall of Winnipeg and R.J. Inglis Limited, Montreal, which maintained a sales office in Winnipeg, made most of the CEF badges for battalions raised in the prairie provinces. Both firms used 'fold over' tangs and lug fasteners. The fasteners on badges by Dingwall are notorious for being brittle and poorly braised making them very susceptible to breaking off. Badges from this maker with original fasteners usually command a premium price.

The two major makers of badges for the battalions raised in British Columbia were O.B. Allan and Jacoby Brothers both located at Vancouver. Their badges are often encountered with pin fasteners. Badges with pin fasteners from other makers were usually worn by NCOs they having more opportunity to wear No.1 Dress when reporting to higher authorities. Although scarcer than other ranks patterns these do not usually command a premium due to the difficulty of mounting in a display. Both O.B. Allan and Jacoby, at different times, also used flat cut sheet copper lug fasteners.

Some badges produced in England in between 1916 and 1917 featured a 'slide' fastener, these apparently not being popular with Canadians with usually only single issue being made subsequent issues being issued with lug fasteners. Many officers purchased British made 'O.S.D' (Officers Service Dress) cap and collar badges. These with a dark brown finish, officially referred to as bronze, these usually with a flat or semi-hollow reverse often with fold over 'tang' fasteners.

Finish and condition

Collecting badges is a highly personal endeavor some collectors prefer badges in un-issued mint condition others prefer badges that were actually worn in the field. Polishing badges was not a common practice in WWI most CEF badges were made with an attractive applied finish created by exposing the finished badges to the fumes of various chemicals. The most attractive of these are 'pickled' an attractive dark green colour other units opted for a dark brown finish. Examination of photographs of battalions leaving their home towns before entraining for embarkation often show the badges to be bright. Research shows that some badges were originally ordered with an applied gilt, silver or copper lacquer finish which was removed before sailing. The vast majority of CEF badges were struck in gilding or gun metal. This is a brass like amalgam with a high copper content with a reddish hue and to which the applied finishes adhered well. Other badges were blackened or with an 'antique' copper or silver finish. Officers badges were usually more elaborate in design and generally of better quality than the mass produced other ranks patterns. Officers badges often were produced with silver, silver plated, white metal or gilt overlays.

George F. Hemsley Sales Catalogue

In late 1916 or early in 1917 George F. Hemsley produced an undated catalogue of 'Canadian Overseas Regimental Badges'. This interesting catalogue illustrates many examples of cap and collars that the company had produced for various battalions of the CEF. The following are quotes about the various products available with illustrations usually of three different cap badges with matching collar badge. These available for purchase as souvenirs. From the information it can be determined that the majority of these 'souvenir' badges were issued with a pickled finish. This not necessarily the finish on the original battalion issued badges. The vast majority of these badges are encountered in mint un-issued condition unlike those worn in the field. Below are quoted some of the advertising pages.

Important

In addition to badges we make BROOCHES, HAT PINS, FOBS and PENDANTS, with regimental Crests; in Bronze, Khaki, Silver, Gilt, Sterling, 10k and 14k Gold. SWAGGER STICKS, with regimental Crests: Cushions, Pennants and Photo Frames also with Regimental Crests.

Finish

Green

Our green Khaki finish is recognized as far superior to any finish in Military badges and the colour harmonizes perfectly with the Khaki.

Bronze

Our bronze Khaki finish possesses all that richness of the antique statuary.

Badge Collections

We are prepared to supply, at a moderate price, a sample of every badge we have made suitably mounted with joint catch and pin, so that they can be easily adjusted to frames or shields.

The following Battalions are the ones which we had the honor of manufacturing badges for up to the time this catalogue was issued.

24th, 26th, 28th, 38th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 49th, 51st, 55th, 56th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 64th, 65th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 73rd, 77th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 85th, 87th, 89th, 93rd, 101st, 104th, 106th, 110th, 111th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 128th, 130th, 132nd, 133rd, 139th, 140th, 145th, 146th, 148th, 150th, 154th, 155th, 156th, 160th, 161st, 163rd, 170th, 171st, 178th, 192nd, 194th, 197th, 201st, 205th, 206th, 212th, 224th, 233rd, 105th, 119th, 125th, 129th, 137th, 166th, 175th, 176th, 185th, 187th, 193rd, 199th, 208th, 219th, 183rd, 238th, Pioneers 1st, 4th, 5th, Divisional Train 4th, Mounted Rifles 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 12th, 13th, Borden Battery, Canada Remount, Howitzer Batteries 3rd, 57th, 58th, 65th and 66th.

(Please note these numbers do not run consecutively.)

‘C’ Over numeral collar badges

After the arrival of the 1st Contingent in the England in October 1914 General Alderson gave verbal authority for all 17 infantry battalions to adopt C over numeral collar badges for other ranks. The initial manufacturer of these badges was Elkington & Co. Two subsequent ‘C’ over numeral badges were made during 1915. Of similar style but with different lug patterns it is undetermined if these were also manufactured by Elkington. These are referred to as Elkington type ‘1’ ‘2’ or ‘3’. In the Charlton Catalogue these Elkington patterns were referred to as NCOs badges but in fact are just 1915 patterns, most survivors of the 1st and 2nd Divisions rising to become NCOs over the duration of WWI. Hicks & Son also produced similar narrow pattern ‘C’ over numeral collars, these with distinctive oval thick flat cut sheet lugs (7th Battalion), and Henry Jenkins (2nd Battalion).

Elkington Type 1. Has copper wire lug fasteners which are attached at the top of the letter ‘C’ and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the original troops of the 1st Division.

Elkington Type 2. An additional order for another 500 sets of collar badges was placed for the use of the reinforcements of the 1st Division after its losses in the second Battle of Ypres. Collar badges were also ordered for the battalions of the 2nd Division as they arrived from Canada. The second pattern can be identified by the placement of the narrow brass wire lug fasteners which are attached on the ‘bar’ separating the letter ‘C’ from the number and bottom of the numeral. This pattern was worn by the early reinforcements for the 1st Division and the original troops of the 2nd Division.

Elkington Type 3. A third order for C over numeral collar badges was placed likely in the late summer of

1915 for both 1st and 2nd Divisions. This pattern has small flat cut sheet metal lugs fasteners noted in brass, copper and white metal and like the type 2 with the lugs attached on the central and bottom 'bars' These collars were worn by reinforcements for the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Between late 1915 and late 1916 it appears that badges were ordered as needed and C over numeral collar badges were obtained from a variety of different makers including Hicks & Son, London, J.W. Tiptaft & son Ltd. and Henry Jenkins Ltd. of Birmingham. Also a number of field or theatre made varieties were produced.

In August 1917 a request was made from General Headquarters (In London), for the designs, suppliers, cost and numbers of badges used by each of the four Divisions' in France. This prior to the Canadian Government authorizing the purchase of battalion pattern cap and collar badges for the units of the CEF, Corps Headquarters being notified of this decision October 27th 1917. J.W. Tiptaft & Son was the maker selected to supply this issue of badges included both cap and 'C' over numeral collar badges. In March 1918 the Director of Ordnance Services, Overseas Military Forces of Canada decided to issue 'battalion' pattern collar badges. This issue of collar badges was produced by J.W. Tiptaft and Son Ltd., these usually with framed motto ribbons. These were worn only until August 1918 when 'C' over numerals were again authorized for all battalions serving with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front. Tiptaft produced three distinctive patterns of 'C' over numeral collar badges some being maker marked 'Tiptaft B;ham'. A large badge with a medium size 'C', a medium size pattern with large letter 'C' and numeral (s) and a small 'C' and numeral pattern. In general only a single type was worn by most battalions. At the end of WWI a final issue of 'C' over numeral collar badges was made. These marked 'J.R. Gaunt London' on the reverse. This issue is believed to have been made for issue as the CEF battalions sailed from England for demobilization for Canada between November 1918 and June 1919.

The numbering system

The numbering system for infantry battalions uses a group of three number blocks. The three digit numbers block identical to the system used in 'Brooker's Badges of the Canadian Army 1920 - 1968'. The infantry battalion numbers start at 500, these for generic 'General Service' pattern badges. Numbered battalion badges start at 501. As an example badges for the 1st Battalion start at 500-11-100.

The second figure denotes the type of item listed.

- 11 Cap Badge
- 12 Collar badge
- 14 Shoulder title or numeral
- 17 Other metal badges
- 22 Cloth shoulder title
- 23 Cloth formation patch

The third figure denotes the badges listed in chronological order.

Interim Badges

Much confusion and speculation has always surrounded the 'interim badges'. It would appear that after the departure of the 1st Contingent many CEF battalions designed and produced their own patterns of badges without authorization from Headquarters. This was a reasonable assumption on their part as they were not paid for from the public purse. This usurping of Government authority however was quickly remedied and by mid 1915 the words 'Overseas Battalion' became an essential part of all designs sent to Ottawa for approval. When approval for a submitted design was initially denied a number of units modified the General Service government issues with the addition of battalion numbers. These are known for the 99th, 142nd, 157th (there are both other ranks and officers patterns for this battalion); the 168th and 177th Battalion and some others. All of these interim' badges are found on corresponding dated General Service maple leaf pattern badges. There are a number of other 'interim' badges of more dubious origins and these include badges for the 3rd, 9th, 41st, 85th, 135th, 135th, 149th and 235th Battalions.

Recruiting Sergeant Badges

Some modified General Service badges were included in major collections formed shortly after the conclusion of WWI for both the 1st and 2nd Battalions. These are found on badges dated long after the departure of these battalions for England. Hence these can not be interim patterns. Returned soldiers of units that had served with the Canadian Corps on the Western Front and repatriated to Canada and employed at the Depot Battalions were allowed to wear their Overseas Battalion badges. It is likely that those no longer in possession of their original regimental badges (all 1st Division badges having been produced in England) may well have worn these 'made up' patterns as a mark of distinction.) In the notes listing the different varieties of badges in his collection, Bill Bird describes a 'made up' 2nd Battalion badge as being obtained from a 'Recruiting Sergeant', this would be consistent with duties performed by Depot personnel in Canada. (The Bird collection was sold in 1946.) Due to the ease of 'manufacturing' these 'made up' badges they do not command a premium price unless with provenance. No examples of 'made up' collar badges are illustrated in the Bird collection.

Coloured Shoulder straps

Coloured shoulder straps were introduced into the Canadian Militia in 1913. In the non-permanent militia these were initially tied on with laces while those of the permanent force were sewn in. Before the end of 1914 the tunic was modified after which the khaki epaulets were sewn into the tunic. The original members of the First Contingent were permitted to retain their coloured shoulder straps for the duration of the war. The colours were yellow for the cavalry, blue for the infantry, green for rifles, red for artillery, blue with a yellow loop for engineers white with a blue loop for the Canadian Army Service Corps, cherry for the Canadian Army medical Corps (this later changed to maroon), maroon for the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (This later changed to the yellow of the cavalry, red for Guides, grey for the Signaling Corps, and red with a blue loop for the non-permanent force Canadian Ordnance Corps. Tunics from this period are very rare it is known for certain that the other ranks infantry epaulets were solid blue with khaki edging but the other branch of service were just edged with coloured braid. Some pre WWI rifles officers khaki tunics are noted with sold green epaulets edged with red braid but is currently undetermined if these were worn in the CEF.

Cloth shoulder titles

Cloth shoulder titles were produced for a number of the battalions of the 1st Contingent. Photographs extant show these being worn on the Canadian seven button tunic. It is likely they were worn only in England prior to sailing for France in February 1915 when the CEF was re-equipped with the British five button tunic. All are extremely rare. Some other units also adopted cloth battalion pattern shoulder titles without approval from Headquarters these also being rare. The only authorized cloth shoulder titles authorized for the CEF were for the P.P.C.L.I. and the Canadian Engineers.

A number of apparently unauthorized cloth shoulder titles with city or provincial designations are thought to have been worn by reinforcing drafts. All are of similar construction with neat blue lettering woven through khaki worsted cloth.

THE FORMATION OF THE CANADIAN CORPS 1915

With the arrival of the 2nd Division on the Western Front in September 1915 the Canadian Corps was established with headquarters at Bailleul, France on September 13th 1915. This under command of British Lieutenant-General Alderson formerly C.O. of the 1st Canadian Division. The Canadian Corps brought together the Canadian formations that had previously served under divisional headquarters on the Western Front. In December 1915 the 3rd Canadian Division was formed from units already in England becoming effective in France in January 1916. In late 1915 the offer of a 4th Canadian Division was accepted by the Imperial Government if Canada agreed to complete the 18 reserve battalions then in England. These were considered essential to continue the necessary flow of reinforcements to the 36 battalions of the first three Divisions then serving in the field. The 4th Division sailed for France in August 1916. (The Canadian Railway Corps and the Canadian Forestry Corps were independent establishments and not under Canadian

Corps command.)

In Canada recruiting for a further 56 Infantry Battalions had been authorized to be raised by September 1915. From these battalions reinforcing drafts for the 1st and later 2nd Divisions had proceeded overseas at a rate of around 5000 per month. The 3rd Canadian Division was formed in December 1915 from units already in England. This comprising of the 7th, 8th and 9th Infantry Brigades. The four battalions of the 8th Brigade being formed from the thirteen Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiments these being combined into four infantry battalions as the 8th (Canadian Mounted Rifle) Brigade. The thirteen regiments of Canadian Mounted Rifles had previously been authorized in December 1914 for proposed service with the Imperial Forces in Egypt but when on being found surplus to Imperial needs volunteered to fight as infantry.

Formation patches

The introduction of identifying coloured formation patches was discussed in August 1916. The colours being tentatively selected for the three divisions in the field being red for the 1st Division, blue for the 2nd Division and white for the 3rd Divisions. These patches were introduced in September 1916. Initially being worn sewn on the back 1-inch below the collar. Within days of being introduced the colour of the 3rd Division was changed from white to black and later to grey. The units of the 2nd Division were given permission to move these to the sleeves within days. Presumably the other divisions also moved the patches from the back to the sleeves in the fall of 1916.

The initial colour selected for the formation patches of the 4th Division which arrived in France in August 1916 was yellow but 4th Division formation patches were not adopted until April 2nd 1917 these being green in colour and 1 ¾ by 3 ¾ inches in size. All Divisional signs were later formalized at 3 x 2-inches. In May 1917, after the battle of Vimy Ridge, the colour of the 3rd Divisions patches was changed from black to French-grey. Initially the patches were provided by ordnance stores but in a letter dated March 7th 1917 the Quarter-Master General stated that a monetary allowance of 20 Francs for each 250 men on the establishment of a unit would be provided to each battalion in France for the purchase of Brigade/Division patches from local sources. Apparently these issues were in flannel cloth purchased in large part from French laundry women.

In addition to the rectangular colored divisional signs, the three infantry brigades within each division were also assigned identifying colours, these being green for the first brigade, red for the second, and blue for the third. Each of the four battalions within an infantry brigade were identified by an identifying geometric shape. This being a circle for the first battalion (a symbol with a single side), the second battalion a half or demi-circle (a two sided figure), the third battalion by a triangle (three sides), and the fourth battalion a square (four sides), a simple and elegant way of identifying soldiers of any unit.

By 1918 the wearing of formation patches had become formalized and encompassed almost all units in France. Brigade Headquarters personnel were identified by green red or blue 3 x ½ inch 'bars' worn over the divisional sign. The 5th Division formation patches were Garnet (Deep wine red) in colour and worn without brigade distinctions. Authorized Officers patterns were embroidered with an angular gold 'bullion' wire letter 'C' inset with five bars however no examples are currently reported. It is known that the divisional sign was painted in white on all vehicles and examples are found painted in white on the steel 'Brodie' helmet.

Corps and Army Troops

No specific metal regimental cap and collar badges were issued for personnel serving under Headquarters Canadian Corps. (An exception is a 'made up' metal badge for the Canadian Corps Clerks is possibly a post WWI concoction.) Various cloth sleeve badges were adopted by units under direct control of Corps Headquarters.

Army Troops Canadian Corps Engineers

The Canadian Corps Engineers received permission in August 1918 to adopt distinctive formation patches. The Army Troops Canadian Engineers included the Army Troops Company CE, the 1st and 2nd Tramway

Companies CE and the Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Company.

Other ranks



Formation patch Blue letters and bars woven on red melton divisional patch

Officers



Formation patch Blue letters and square woven on red melton divisional patch

Canadian Corps Troops

Formation Patch Blue triangle with white letter 'C' on each point

Canadian Corps Clerks



250-11-108 Cap Wm. letters overlaid on Gaunt pattern General Service Maple leaf badge



Formation Patch Printed on felt

Canadian Corps Troops Motor Transport Company First pattern

Formation Patch Grey triangle

Second pattern

Formation Patch Black triangle with white central bar

Canadian Corps Artillery

In January 1917 the siege and heavy artillery that had served under Imperial Command since their entry into France came under command of the Canadian Corps. On the 1917 reorganization of the Canadian Field Artillery the 8th Brigade CFA was also brought under command of Canadian Corps.

Canadian Corps Siege Park

Other ranks



Formation Patch Red shell with blue bar on black triangle

Officers

Formation Patch Red and silver wire bullion shell on black triangle

Canadian Corps Siege Park (Clerks)



Formation Patch Red shell with blue bar white letter 'C' on points on black triangle

Canadian Corps Heavy Artillery

In January 1917 the siege and heavy artillery that had served under Imperial command since entry into France came under command of the Canadian Corps. The 8th Brigade CFA was also brought under command of Canadian Corps.



Formation Patch Crimson Artillery Fire Field on black formation patch

Canadian Corps Survey Unit



Formation Patch White 'O' over crimson Artillery Fire Field on black formation patch

1st Brigade Canadian Garrison Artillery



Formation Patch Green bar worn over Corps heavy artillery patch.

2nd Brigade Canadian Garrison Artillery



Formation Patch Red bar worn over Corps heavy artillery patch.

3rd Brigade Canadian Garrison Artillery



Formation Patch Blue bar worn over Corps heavy artillery patch.

8th Army Brigade CFA CEF (Canadian Corps)

The 8th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade, 3rd Divisional Artillery was reorganized and redesignated as the 8th Army Brigade CFA. in France July 8th 1917 under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J.C. Stewart D.S.O. (27th Battery CFA). From the original establishment the Brigade retained only the 30th Battery and taking the 32nd Battery from the 9th Brigade, the 43rd (Howitzer) Battery from the 10th Brigade and a new ad hoc 24th Battery formed with surplus personnel. The 8th Army Brigade CFA was the only artillery brigade to retain a brigade ammunition column.

8th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade.

30th Field Battery

32nd Field Battery

43rd (Howitzer) Battery

24th Battery

8th Brigade Ammunition Column

Formation Patches (1st pattern)



Formation Patch Black and red triangle (Red worn facing front)

2nd pattern

Formation Patch Red triangle



Formation Patch Brown triangle

Canadian Corps (Mechanical Transport) Column (1918)

On April 14th 1918 the four Divisional Ammunition Sub-Parks were disbanded and absorbed into the Headquarters Canadian Corps (Mechanical Transport) Column.

Canadian Corps (Mechanical Transport)

First pattern



Formation Patch Black triangle

Second pattern

Formation Patch Black triangle with white central bar

Senior officer Headquarters Canadian Corps (Mechanical Transport)

Formation Patch Red triangle with white central bar

Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion 1916-1918

Effective May 16th 1916 the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisional Cyclist Companies were amalgamated to form the Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion, (authorized under General Order 63 1917) The 4th Divisional Cyclist Battalion in England was disbanded and the troops assigned to the Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company as reinforcements. The formation patch for the Canadian Corps cyclist was a triangle of Red, Royal blue and French Grey representing the colours of the Division patch of the three Divisional Cyclist Companies forming the unit. The Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion was disbanded under General Order 208 of November 15th 1920.



Formation patch. Equilateral triangle in red, blue & grey

Canadian Cavalry Corps

In May 1916 the First Canadian Corps Cavalry Regiment was formed with a Headquarters and the three Divisional Cavalry Squadrons then serving in France (The 4th Divisional Cavalry Squadron authorized under General Order 69 July 15th 1916, was absorbed into the Canadian Cavalry Depot in England though not officially disbanded until General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.) The First Canadian Corps Cavalry Regiment was redesignated the Canadian Light Horse effective March 19th 1917. In October 1918 'A' Squadron RNWMP was attached to the Canadian Light Horse serving with the CLH until the conclusion of hostilities on November 11th 1918. The RNWMP were not authorized by General Order but created under authority of the Order in Council P.C.2067 of August 6th 1914. The unit was disbanded under General Order 207 of November 15th 1920.

Please see Cavalry section for information and badge listings

WWI Generic Maple Leaf Badges

The Montreal Daily Mail reported on 18th September 1914 "The Minister of Militia announced the Canadian Troops are to preserve their identification in Foreign Service. The units will be named the 1st Battalion Canada, 1st Field Battery Canada etc. The Cavalry and Permanent Force will retain their distinctive names. The badges used in the South African Campaign will again be used. The Maple Leaf will be the emblem badge, Canada will be worn on the shoulder." Although 1914 dated General Service badges were produced it is undetermined if these were produced prior to the October sailing of the 1st Contingent. The cost of the maple leaf cap, collars and shoulder titles was 10 cents per set and were available at public expense through Ordnance Stores.

All 1st Division regimental 'Battalion' badges were procured after arrival in England at unit expense. In Canada battalion pattern badges were adopted on the formation of the 2nd Division, the cost of these was not provided from the public purse but from regimental or publicly provided funds. In 1917 for the first time the Canadian Government paid for 'Battalion' pattern badges from the public purse. From the different

patterns and finishes it would also appear that Commanding Officers had some choice in which pattern was adopted. From the number of patterns and varieties it would appear that generic Maple leaf badges were issued for most, if not all, units of the CEF.

There are many different varieties of generic cap and collar badges many bearing a makers mark and date on the reverse.

Badges maker marked and dated P.W.Ellis & Co 1914



500-11-100 Cap Brown finished gilding metal Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener



500-12-100 Collar Gilding metal. Upward curved 'CANADA'. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-14-100 Title Large 'CANADA' Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-11-102 Cap Lugs replaced with fin fastener and gilt lacquer finished.

Militia Order No.11 of January 4th 1915 reads in part: "CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (2nd DIVISION)- CLOTHING AND EQUIPPING OF. With reference to Militia Order 524,1914, the following are added to the detail of articles authorized for issue to men of the 2nd Division , Canadian Expeditionary Force :-

Necessaries

(These were listed for both Mounted and Dismounted troops)

Identity Discs, Metal	1
Badges, bronze	
Cap	1
Collars, prs.	1
Shoulder:	
Initials, sets	1
Numerals, sets	1

A directive issued in Canada, Militia Order No.164 of 29th March 1915, lists 'Canadian Expeditionary Force - Clothing and Equipment. Badges- cap 1, collar, prs 1. Shoulder- Canada prs 1, Initials sets 1, Numerals- sets 1.'. It is currently undetermined if and when the numeral and initial sets were introduced into France for wear by the 1st Division. Orders of May 25th 1916 list that battalion numerals and 'INF' titles were available for issue in both England and France. It is also likely that the numerals and initial sets that were supplied to England were the drab brown patterns produced by P.W. Ellis in 1915 and by Birks in 1916. The gilt on gilding metal badges produced by Caron Bros. Were likely worn only in Canada. Although shoulder numeral '1's' exist, both by Caron Bros and Tiptaft these were probably worn by other numerically designated units possibly CMR or Railway Battalions and unlikely by the 1st Battalion.

Non authorized titles

An interesting letter is included in the badge files of the 201st Battalion in the Canadian Archives written June 18th 1916 by Lieutenant M.K. McKechnie, Scout Officer, 201st Bn. C.E.F. to Lieutenant A.K. Coventry D.I.O 2nd Military District reading in part "I should be very much obliged if you could inform me whether it is permissible for men of the scout section to wear the word SCOUT in metal letters upon their shoulder strap after the manner commonly done by signalers (who carry SIGNAL). Some battalions are doing this, but before authorizing my men to purchase the badges, I should like this ruling." The reply June 20th 1916 from the D.I.O. reads in part "I have the honour to call your attention to C.E.F. Orders (Administrative Staff) No.15 dated June 8th, informing that such practice is not yet permitted."

In addition to the titles illustrated below others may possibly exist.

Badge by Caron Bros. Not maker marked.



400-1-14 101 Title 'AMB' (Ambulance) Brown finish.



400-1-14 103 Title 'AMC' (Army Medical Corps) Brown finish.



400-1-14-105 Title 'BAND'. Issued with gilt lacquer finish

400-1-14-107 Title 'BUGLE'. Issued with gilt lacquer finish



400-1-14-109 Title 'CE' (Canadian Engineers). Issued with gilt lacquer finish



400-1-14-111 Title 'ISI' (Infantry Sanitary Inspector?) Issued with gilt lacquer finish



400-1-14-113 Title 'MGS' (Machine Gun Section). Brown finish



400-1-14 115 Title 'MT' (Mechanical Transport). Brown finish



400-1-14 117 Title 'SRE' (Skilled Railway Employee). Issued with gilt lacquer finish



400-1-14-119 Title 'SCOUT' Gilding metal



400-1-14-121 Title 'SCR' (Unidentified). Brass with square stops maker unidentified

Reinforcements for the C.E.F.

A Militia Order No. 492 issued at Military Headquarters, Ottawa on April 26th 1918 "Authorized Badges only to be worn by Drafts proceeding overseas: "Drafts proceeding overseas will wear only the authorized C.E.F. badges of the arm of service to which they belong, as detailed in the appendix to Orders of this date. It is to be distinctly understood that the wearing of special badges is not permitted except as laid down in General Instruction No 150, issued with Militia Orders." Just three patterns of cap badges are listed 'Badges, cap: R.C.A. Bronze and Engineers Gunmetal and Maple leaf Bronze. Then 'Badges, collar: Artillery Small Grenade Gunmetal, Engineers Small Grenade Gunmetal, A.S.C. Gunmetal, Maple leaf Bronze. And 'Initials C.A.M.C., C.A.D.C., C.A.S.C, C.A.V.C., C.E., C.F.A., Signal.', all in Gunmetal. 'Details of the Permanent Force will wear their own regimental badges.'

Badges by P.W.Ellis marked and dated 1915

*Photographs of parades of infantry battalions marching through their local towns to the railway depots prior to proceeding overseas circa 1915/16 show that many badges were originally issued with a gilt lacquer finish. This apparently being polished off when the battalion sailed from Canada.



500-11-104 Cap Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-12-104 Collar Brass. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-14-104 Title Large 'CANADA' Brass. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-12-106 Collar Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-14-106 Title Large 'CANADA' Brown finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Undated and unmarked badges attributed to P.W.Ellis & Co

Four jewels in the central arch of the Tudor Crown



500-12-108 Collar Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-12-110 Collar Chocolate brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Badges by Caron Bros



500-14-112 Initials Gilding metal. Some originally issued with a gilt lacquer finish.



500-14-114 Title Small 'CANADA' Gilt lacquer finish. Fully struck up reverse. Short Hemsley lugs



500-14-116 Title Small 'CANADA'. Copper. Fully struck up reverse. Short Hemsley pattern lugs



500-14-118 Title Small 'CANADA'. Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Badges marked and dated 'Caron Bros. Montreal 1915

Collars North/South lug orientation, straight 'CANADA', wide crown



500-11-120 Cap Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Short Hemsley pattern lugs
Collars with three jewels in central arch of the crown. Short N/S Hemsley pattern lugs



500-12-120 Collar Brass. Straight 'CANADA'.



500-12-121 Collar NCO's Brass. Straight 'CANADA'.. Pin fastener



500-14-120 Title Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Short Hemsley pattern lugs



500-11-122 Cap Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. Marker marked Caron Bros



500-11-124 Cap Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. Short Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-12-124 Collar Brown finish. Straight 'CANADA'.. Short N/S Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-14-124 Initials Brown finish. Lug fasteners. Not maker marked



500-14-125 Title Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. Short Hemsley pattern lugs



500-14-126 Initials Original brown finish polished off. Hemsley pattern lugs

Badges marked and dated 'Caron Bros. Montreal 1916

The second pattern cap badges with a modified leaf and longer stem are not maker marked or dated.



500-11-128 Cap Brass. Sharply struck up. Copper wire lugs not maker marked
Collars N/S lug orientation, collars with straight 'CANADA', wide crown



500-12-128 Collar Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Short N/S Hemsley pattern lugs



500-14-128 Title Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Short Hemsley pattern lugs



500-11-130 Cap Brown finish. Sharply struck up. Copper wire lugs not maker marked



500-12-130 Collar Blackened finish. Fully struck up reverse. Short N/S Hemsley pattern lugs



500-14-130 Title Chocolate brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. Short Hemsley pattern lugs

Unnamed collar badges (Attributed to Wellings Mint, Toronto)

E/W lug orientation, straight 'CANADA', 'tall' crown



500-12-234 Collar Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Wellings small round copper wire lugs



500-12-236 Collar (Post WWI?) Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Wellings small round copper wire lugs

Marked and dated 'Birks 1915' (All noted with a dark brown finish)

The cap badges by Birks have three jewels in the central arch of the Tudor Crown, the collar badges have five jewels



500-11-140 Cap Brown finish. Three jewels in central arch of Tudor Crown. Flat copper lugs



500-12-140 Collar Darkened copper. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-14-140 Title Darkened copper. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-14-142 Initial 'INF' Darkened copper. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Marked and dated 'Birks 1916' (noted with dark or light brown finish)



500-12-144 Collar Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-14-146 Initial 'INF' Darkened copper. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Birks die 2 cap badge (Unmarked or dated) (circa 1918)



500-11-148 Cap Poorly defined reverse. Birks copper wire loop lugs

Collar badges marked and dated 'Birks 1918'



500-12-150 Collar Darkened copper. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs

WWII sand cast badges

Presumably at the beginning of WWII generic Maple leaf badges still in stores were issued until regimental badges were produced. During WWII various platoons within a Corps or Regiment took various specialized courses, signals, auto mechanics, leather work etc., so as to be able make minor repairs to damaged equipment in the field. Included in these courses was metalworking. I am told that the one of the tasks in the metal working course was sand casting small metal objects, this usually the regimental badge. On completion of the course if the soldier could pass inspection by the Regimental Sergeant-Major wearing his cast cap badge he passed the course.



500-11-152 Cap Brass casting made from a mold of a Birks pattern cap badge

Maker marked and dated 'Geo. H. Lees & Co 1915'

Both cap and collars have 3 jewels in the central arch of the Tudor Crown. Other ranks badges were originally issued with a copper lacquer finish. Traces can usually be found on the reverse.



500-11-160 Cap Copper lacquer finish. Flat cut sheet copper lugs. Marked Geo. H. Lees & Co 1915



500-12-160 Collar Copper lacquer finish. N/S Hemsley pattern brass lugs. Marked Geo. H. Lees 1915



500-14-160 Title Copper lacquer finish. Marked Geo. H. Lees & Co 1915

Officers (?)



500-11-162 Cap Red brown OSD finish. Hemsley pattern lugs. Marked Geo. H. Lees & Co 1915



500-11-162 Cap Silver plate. Pin fastener. Maker marked Geo. H. Lees & Co 1915

500-12-162 Collar Gilt crown on silvered maple leaf. Pin back

Maker marked and dated 'Geo H. Lees & Co 1916



500-11-164 Cap Brass. Fully. Hemsley pattern lugs. Marked Geo. H. Lees & Co 1916

Maker marked 'Roden Bros Toronto' undated

The cap badges have three jewels in the central arch of the Tudor Crown the collars five.



500-11-170 Cap lugs Copper lacquer on gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Round copper wire

Maker marked and dated 'Roden Bros 1915'



500-11-172 Cap Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Maker marked and dated 'Roden Bros Toronto 1915'



500-14-172 Title Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Officers or Bandsmen marked Roden Bros Toronto (19)15



500-14-172 Title Gilt. Fully struck up reverse. Pin fastener

Maker marked and dated 'Roden Bros 1916'



500-11-174 Cap Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

Maker marked and dated 'Roden Bros Toronto 1916'



500-14-174 Title Darkened copper. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper wire lugs

Maker marked and dated 'Roden Bros Toronto 1918'



500-11-176 Cap Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet white metal lugs



500-11-176 Cap

Gilding metal. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper metal lugs



500-12-176 Collar

Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. N/S Flat cut sheet copper lugs



500-14-176 Title

Darkened copper. Fully struck up reverse. Flat cut sheet copper lugs

‘Ghost’ Marked ‘Roden Bros Toronto’



500-11-178 Cap

Antique copper finish. Fully struck up reverse. Round copper wire lugs

Although similar in design the following issues are all cut from different dies

Badges by George F. Hemsley

In addition to its head office in Montreal George Hemsley & Co. (Montreal) maintained a sales office in London, England this located at 67 New Oxford Street, LONDON.



500-11-180 Cap Brown finish. Flat back. Copper Scully type lugs. Maker marked Hemsley's



500-12-180 Collar Brown finish. Flat back. Copper Scully type lugs. N/S lugs. Not maker marked



500-12-182 Collar Pickled finish. Flat back. Copper Scully type lugs. N/S lugs. Not maker marked



500-12-184 Collar Brass with remains of gilt lacquer on the reverse. E/W lugs Marked Hemsley's

Badges by R.J. Inglis Limited



500-11-186 Cap Pickled finish on copper. Hemsley lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited



500-12-186 Collar Pickled finish on copper. E/W Hemsley lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited



500-14-186 Title Pickled finish on copper. Hemsley lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited



500-11-188 Cap Pickled finish polished off front. Hemsley lugs. Not maker marked



500-12-188 Collar Pickled finish polished off front. E/W lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited



500-14-188 Title Pickled finish polished off front. Hemsley lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited



500-11-190 Cap Blackened finish on copper. Hemsley lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited



500-12-190 Collar Blackened finish polished off. E/W Hemsley lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited



500-14-190 Title Blackened finish on copper. Hemsley lugs. Marked R.J. Inglis Limited

Unmarked Badges by O.B. Allan or Jacoby Bros (Vancouver)

No matching cap badge currently reported



500-12-192 Collar Antique copper finish. Small Allan flat cut sheet metal lugs. Not marked

Badges maker marked 'W.Scully Montreal'

It would appear that initially William Scully did not produce badges for the CEF with the exception of some titles of the Permanent Force units assigned to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. This would indicate that the political influence of Sir Sam Hughes likely had an effect on companies selected to supply the CEF. These issues are therefore likely post 1916 issues.

Manufactures Samples



500-11-194 Cap 'Made up' badge with added 'G' and 'L' (General List)



500-11-194 Cap 'Made up' badge with wm overlay and added 'G' and 'L' (General List)

1



500-11-196 Cap 'Made up' badge with wm beaver overlay and added 'G' and 'L' (General List)

General issues



500-11-198 Collar Copper. Voided stem. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs



500-14-198 Title Brown finish on copper. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs



500-17-199 Initial Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 2 lugs

Unmarked badges by William Scully



500-12-200 Collar Brass. Non-voiced stem. Partially struck up reverse. Scully type 1 lugs



500-14-200 Title Brown finish on brass. Fully struck up reverse. Scully type 1 lugs

UK MANUFACTURED GENERAL SERVICE ISSUES

Badges by J.W. Dingley Birmingham

Three varieties of cap badges by the British firm of J.W. Dingley are currently identified. This the only currently identified issue with a cap badge struck in white metal. The firm of Dingley is known to have made some of the original pattern cap badges for the 1st Division after its arrival in England. Although there are many patterns of 'orphan' collar badges for which there are no matching cap badges none of these have been identified as being made by Dingley. It is therefore possible that these cap badges were produced in the 1914/1915 time period.



500-11-202 Cap Gilding metal. Gaunt pattern lugs marked 'J.W.Dingley B'ham'



500-11-204 Cap

White metal. Gaunt type lugs marked 'Dingley B'ham'



500-11-206 Cap

Gilding metal. Gaunt type lugs. Not maker marked

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft Birmingham type 1 (cap badge with slide)



500-11-208 Cap

Dark brown. Slide marked 'J.W. Tiptaft & Son Ltd. Birmingham'



500-12-208 Collar

Dark brown finish. E/W Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-14-208 Title Gilding metal.. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Marked Tiptaft Bham



500-11-210 Cap Reddish brown. Slide marked 'Tiptaft Bham'

Badges by J.W. Tiptaft Birmingham type 2 (cap badge with lugs)

Type 2 cap (with lugs)



500-11-212 Cap Brass. Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-12-212 Collar Brass. E/W Tiptaft pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-14-212 Title Brass. Tiptaft pattern lugs. 'Tiptaft Bham'



500-14-214 Title Gilding metal. Tiptaft pattern lugs. 'Tiptaft Bham'



500-11-216 Cap Smooth semi-hollow back. Marked Tiptaft B'ham with Tiptaft lugs

Cap badges attributed to J.R.Gaunt

This issue is possibly a post WWI interwar period pattern



500-11-218 Cap Brown finish. Fully struck up reverse. Gaunt pattern lugs



500-11-220 Cap Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Gaunt pattern lugs

It has not been determined if this large two inch pattern of cap badge is a CEF or post WWI issue. The example pictured was originally issued with a slide fastener consistent with issues of 1922 this removed and fitted with a pin fastener. In addition cast white metal badges were produced using this badge for the mold. Possibly post 1932 for the 'dress blues'.



500-11-224 Cap

Brass. Fully struck up reverse. Slide fastener. Not marked (Hemsley ?)



500-11-226 Cap

Cast white metal. Small copper lugs.

**Shoulder title attributed to Alex David, Paris
(Canadian Signal Corps)**



500-14-228 Title

Flat back slightly domed with copper wire loops

500-14-230 Title

Dark blue enamel with copper wire loops

Badges by currently un-attributed makers

Although all similar in style and design the following issues are all different



500-11-234 Cap Pickled. Deeply incused. Not maker marked



500-12-234 Collar Pickled. E/W lugs. Not maker marked



500-11-236 Cap Brass. Tall crown. Deeply incused. Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-12-236 Collar Brass. N/S Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-12-138 Collar Pickled finish. N/S Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-11-240 Cap Brown finish. Wide crown. Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-12-240 Collar Brown finish.. Wide crown, E/W Hemsley pattern lugs. Not maker marked



500-11-242 Cap Brass. Wide crown. Flat cut sheet copper lugs consistent with Roden Bros



500-12-242 Collar Brass. Wide crown. Flat cut sheet copper lugs consistent with Roden Bros



500-11-244 Cap Extra large crown. Hicks pattern maple leaf.

Unmarked title (Likely for the 7th Battalion attributed to Hicks & Son)



500-14-246 Title Gilding metal. Flat back. Hicks flat oval pattern lugs

‘Orphan’ Collar badges by unidentified makers

This group of ‘orphan’ collar badges by currently unidentified makers. There being no obvious identified matching cap badges. All have distinctive lug fasteners fixed in an East/West orientation. None are maker marked and though un-attributed are thought to be by British makers. Note the different shape of the Maple leaf, The downward curve of the word ‘CANADA’, the size of the lettering, this on a plain or ‘framed’ tablet or ribbon. The shape and size of the Tudor Crown. Other differences are found in the width and curvature of the stem. And the position of the lug fasteners on the maple leaf.



500-12-248 Collar Darkened/pickled finish. E/W small round copper wire lugs. (Wellings Mint?)



500-12-250 Collar Pickled finish. E/W large flat cut sheet copper lugs (Jacoby Bros Vancouver?)



500-12-252 Collar Pickled finish. E/W small flat cut sheet copper lugs (O.B.Allan Vancouver?)

Upward curved Canada tablet



500-12-254 Collar Blunt leaf. Framed Canada. Smooth semi hollow back. Gaunt pattern lugs



500-12-256 Collar Blunt leaf. Framed Canada. Smooth semi hollow back. Tiptaft lugs



500-12-258 Collar Pointed leaf. Framed Canada. Die struck



500-12-260 Collar Wide leaf. Broad crown. Framed Canada. Die struck



500-12-262 Collar Originally with gilt lacquer finish. Framed Canada. Smooth back. Pin fastener



500-12-264 Collar Pointed leaf. Small crown, Canada tablet not framed. Die struck



500-12-266 Collar Rounded leaf.. Framed Canada. Smooth back. Wellings small round wire lugs

Downward curved Canada tablet

This is the only currently identified issue of collar badges that contains a silver plated pattern, possibly a bandsman's or buglers pattern.



500-12-268 Collar Natural gilding metal Small crown. Framed Canada. Semi-hollow back. Gaunt lugs



500-12-270 Collar Blackened finish. Small crown. Framed Canada. Semi-hollow back. Gaunt lugs



500-12-272 Collar Silver plate. Small crown. Framed Canada. Semi-hollow back. Gaunt lugs



500-12-274 Collar Gilding metal. Tall crown. Framed Canada. Domed reverse. Tiptaft pattern lugs

Extra Small leaf and motto



500-12-276 Collar Blackened finish (polished off). Large Tiptaft pattern lugs

Wavy 'Canada' ribbon



500-12-278 Collar Small wide crown. Canada framed. Partially struck up reverse. E/W Gaunt lugs



500-12-280 Collar Medium crown. Canada framed. Flat back. E/W Tiptaft pattern lugs

Large crown, framed 'Canada'



500-12-282 Collar Coppered finish. Semi-hollow back. E/W Gaunt pattern lugs



500-12-284 Collar Gilding metal. Semi-hollow back. E/W Tiptaft type 2 lugs



500-12-286 Collar Gilding metal. Semi-hollow back. E/W Tiptaft type 1 lugs



500-12-288 Collar Blackened finish. Semi-hollow back. E/W Tiptaft type 1 lugs

Plain 'Canada' Ribbon



500-12-290 Collar Brown finish. Medium crown. Plain Canada. Flat back. E/W Tiptaft lugs



500-12-292 Collar Brown finish. Medium crown. Plain Canada. Die struck. E/W Scully type 2 lugs

Further varieties of currently unidentified generic Maple Leaf badges exist.